

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair;
little change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 60.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1919.

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IT SHINES FOR ALL

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL STRIKE TO AID BOSTON POLICE, LABOR MEN'S THREAT

Gompers's Trip to Wash-
ington Said to Be Sound
Rail Men on Plan.

HIS AID WILL REPORT

Secretary Says A. F. of L.
Will Not Sanction Big
Walkout in Hub.

MORE UNIONS BALLOTING

City Relieved by Firemen's
Official Statement of
Their Loyalty.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—While Boston was as serene to-day as any time before the policemen's strike, the Boston firemen were deciding against sympathetically striking with the police, the telephone operators were taking a vote that is said to favor overwhelmingly a general strike, Gov. Coolidge was receiving more telegrams of encouragement, the Massachusetts State Guard was listlessly patrolling streets that were calmly quiet, South Boston business men whose shops were raided by last week's mob began instituting damage suits against the city, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, hero of the Chicago Haymarket riot in 1886, was paying his respects in person to Police Commissioner Curtis and almost everybody that could get an audience was issuing a statement of some kind or other.

Boston may have a general strike, Guy Oyster, Samuel Gompers's secretary, is not saying much. The few monosyllables that have escaped him indicate that there'll be no general strike with the American Federation of Labor's consent. Yet the unions are going right ahead, in obedience to the dictum of the Central Labor Union, and balloting upon the proposition.

Police Lose Their High Hopes.

The police themselves are discouraged. They are losing faith in the efficacy of the proposed walkout and individual members of the police union are yearning for the feel of their old blue coats, their capacious gray helmets and their loudest nightsticks.

It was declared to-day that the local building trades union had received peremptory orders from its international headquarters to take no steps toward nor part in any sympathetic strike until sanction was received from international headquarters.

The brewery workers and the bartenders have already voted "Yes" to the proposition of striking, but as they have no jobs to leave the general impression is that they are spoofing folks and merely trying to get their names into print. On Thursday night the machinists and elevated railway shopmen will take a ballot and may follow the lead of the United Hebrew Trades, whose 30,000 men and women have decided to quit work if it will do the police any good. The marine machinists union will also vote on Thursday night and the News Writers Union, which is the professional name for Boston's newspaper reporters, will vote to-morrow.

The telephone operators union is composed of 4,000 girls, most of them good looking. Each girl as she approaches the ballot box receives a neatly printed ballot which reads:

"Shall the telephone operators union participate in a general strike to-night on September 18, 1919, in support of the Boston Police Union, if such action is necessary by reason of the continued refusal of the authorities to permit the Boston police to hold membership in the American Federation of Labor?"

Whether the adoption of that resolution will culminate in a strike or not must be decided individually by all who read it.

Gompers Will Not Go to Boston.

Mr. Oyster, who was due to leave Boston to-night, said this afternoon: "President Gompers will not come to Boston. His presence here would only accentuate the existing situation. Mr. Gompers realizes the seriousness of the present situation and will not complicate matters by appearing here at present. The situation is sufficiently delicate without further complicating matters."

"I will return to Washington to-night on the Federal Express. I shall make my report in person to Mr. Gompers. I do not think things will be permitted to go so far as a sympathetic strike in Boston."

Meanwhile Commissioner Curtis was going about recruiting his new police force. The most optimistic person in the world could not say that he was meeting with unprecedented success. Just four citizens applied for patrolmen.

But a list of 161 names has been sent to Commissioner Curtis by the Police Board. All are alleged to be eligible for entry names. Another list of seventy names will be sent to the Commissioner as soon as the men who had preliminary examinations on September 4 have taken physical examinations.

But let me come what may, the people of Boston are waiting for the steel strike to begin.

Continued on Fourth Page.

STEEL MEN TO DECIDE TO-DAY

National Organizers Assembling in Pittsburgh to Consider Wilson's Plea.

WORKERS ARE RESTLESS

Some Leaders Favor Delay but Others Insist Time Is Right for Strike.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16.—The question of postponing the big iron and steel strike called for September 22 is to be decided to-morrow at the meeting of the national organizing committee of the American Federation of Labor. At this meeting final action will be taken as to whether the strike machinery, already fully prepared, will be started next Monday or whether the strike will be deferred at the request of President Wilson until after the labor conference which meets in Washington October 6.

Questioned as to the probable action of the conference to-morrow, M. F. Tighe, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and William Z. Foster, secretary of the national organizing committee of the American Federation of Labor, stated that in so far as they had been able to determine the sentiment of the heads of the twenty-four unions involved had not changed one whit since the President made his request to Samuel Gompers for a postponement of the strike.

Mr. Foster said: "Naturally the Steel Corporation would want the strike postponed. They are doing everything possible to rid themselves of union men at the present time. The longer the strike is held off the better they will be fortified against it."

Fifty union organizers for western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio met this afternoon to discuss final plans for the strike. These men have been delegated to bear the burden of keeping the union machinery running smoothly during the walkout if it takes place.

Opposition to Postponement.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16.—Supporters of the plan to postpone the steel workers' strike officially met to-day for the first time after the industrial conference to be held at Washington, October 6, will encounter firm opposition when the subject of the conference is the postponement of the strike. The National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, at its meeting here to-morrow, according to some union leaders.

The meeting, which will be attended by representatives of twenty-four labor unions interested in the iron and steel industry, was called primarily to make final plans for initiating the strike in all parts of the country. The meeting was called by the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, at its meeting here to-morrow, according to some union leaders.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, one of the largest organizations among the affiliated unions, is the one which is most strongly supporting the strike next Monday. The executive board of the Amalgamated Association met here to-day, and while no official action was taken, it was understood that the sentiment of the meeting was that now is the time to strike. It was pointed out by leaders that if the industrial conference should fail it will throw the strike back almost on the threshold of winter.

Leaders Fear Walkout Anyway.

Fear was expressed by some union men that if the strike is postponed the leaders could not prevent a walkout. The radical element among steel workers, it was said, would support the strike next Monday, and the union leaders would use a postponement to further the interests of organizations outside of the American Federation of Labor.

Over the telephone, the Amalgamated Association said that certain steel companies are discharging men for union activity and that they did not feel they could support a postponement while such alleged discrimination is going on.

On the other hand, there are elements in the committee that considered it a mistake to postpone the strike until after the meeting of President Wilson. It would place the organization in a position, it was pointed out, of having exhausted all means to prevent a strike before ordering a walkout.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is a member of the national committee, will not attend the meeting to-morrow but will be represented. Mr. Gompers is reported as favoring postponing the strike if it will cause no injury to the workers.

GOMPERS IS SILENT ON STEEL STRIKE

Will Visit Neither Pittsburgh Nor Boston.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said to-day that he did not contemplate taking a personal part in either the steel strike or the Boston police strike.

"I shall be unable to go to Pittsburgh to-morrow to meet with the heads of the unions who are gathering there," he said, "and I have no present intention of going to Boston."

Over the telephone, Mr. Gompers gave a report to-day of conditions surrounding the Boston police strike, but remarked afterward that the "situation isn't changed." He continued to maintain silence as to whether he was throwing his influence to get the steel strike called for September 22—delayed until after the conference between labor and capital summoned by President Wilson, and said he was unable at present to comment on any phases of the situation.

Continued on Seventh Page.

1,200 APPLAUD HOOVER'S NAME FOR PRESIDENT

Toastmaster Kicks Hat of
Food Boss in Ring and
Diners Sing.

GUEST SITS IN SILENCE

Later He Declares Socialism
Has Been Killed by Chaos
It Created.

U. S. SAVED CIVILIZATION

Former Controller Tells Engi-
neers Real Need of World
Now Is Peace.

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Continued on Seventh Page.

GULF TIDAL SEA TOLL OF DEATH AT LEAST 200

Brig-Gen. Wolters Wires
From Houston Loss of
Life May Be 1,000.

DAMAGE IS MILLIONS

Corpus Christi Scene of Dev-
astation—Relief Is Being
Sent by Trains.

STILL RESCUE REFUGEES

Texas Lowlands Inundated and
Hurricane Wreckage Sent
Twenty Miles Inland.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Sept. 16.—Reports concerning the loss of life and the damage to property caused by the great storm and tidal wave which swept the Gulf Coast Sunday night are still very meagre, but from available information it is estimated that at least 200 persons have been killed and that many millions dollars' worth of property has been destroyed.

Despatches from various Texas cities, however, place the number of estimated dead in the entire district as high as 1,000, a message to that effect having been received at Austin from the commanding officer of the Texas National Guard, Brig-Gen. J. F. Wolters, who wired that reliable information to that effect had been received at Houston.

Twenty-nine bodies had been recovered from the ruins that line the waterfront of Corpus Christi by noon, with every indication that this number would be enlarged greatly before all the debris had been cleared away and all of the district thoroughly searched. Forty are reported to have been killed at West Point, twenty-two at White Point, and four or five in the vicinity of Odem.

Reports have been received here that fifty persons are dead between Portland and Taft, twenty-five of the dead having been recovered to various rail houses in the district. This information was brought to Corpus Christi by Dr. Morgan, who came across Nueces Bay from Port Aransas by boat, and said also that there are a number of persons marooned at various points and cannot be rescued until the waters have receded. A despatch from Houston stated that seventy bodies have been recovered in that section.

Relief Sent From Brownsville.

A military relief train from Brownsville, bringing 1,000 rations and 1,000 beds, reached here early to-day under command of Lieut. R. M. Eichelberger, aid to Brig-Gen. F. C. Marshall, commander of the Brownsville district, and a second train was said to be on the way. But in spite of the arrival of this train, and that of other trains from Kingsville and Robstown, the food and medical situation in Corpus Christi is still serious.

Thousands of persons lost everything they possessed in the way of property and personal belongings, and escaped from their homes with nothing but the clothes they had on their backs. Many are clad in bathing suits only.

Several of the survivors are operating on a day-to-day basis, and their entire output is being turned over to the Red Cross for distribution. Churches and public and private buildings that escaped damage from the storm have been placed at the disposal of the various relief committees organized to care for the homeless and the hungry.

"In all the situation, with its desolation, greed, century old animosities, its idealistic and proper aspirations, there was only one hope. That hope, expressed by every city and State, was that the American people, being the one disinterested and uncorrupted economic and political force still existing in the world, should again intervene, was in response to this call that the President, comprehending the real heart of the American people, intervened in Europe a second time and took those steps which resulted in a practical economic organization of Europe, pending the consummation of peace and the arrival of the forthcoming harvest."

Huge Task Carried Out.

"It is a practical consummation was a problem of the organization of the economic strength of the United States and its coordination with the remaining economic strength of Europe, and in large measure, the imposition of absolute dictatorial power over economic forces. Thus, the shipping of the world required sufficient coordination to transport 30,000,000 of supplies from all quarters of the globe to Europe, and the provision of credits to those countries, whose total exhaustion abolished all hope of normal payment. It required the imposition of payment from those who had gold or commodities. It required sufficient coordination of purchase in this vast quantity of supplies that the markets of the world should be affected in the least possible degree."

"Every frontier was the scene of more or less military friction until at one moment there were twenty-five little wars in progress. Many of these new governments were without experience or even without the existence of departments for the conduct of either the transportation or distribution of supplies."

"These things have not been solved by"

WILL TRY FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA FROM U. S.

War Aviator Plans a Stop on
Hawaiian Islands.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 16.—Returning from the war with 1,000 flying hours to his credit, Capt. Erick Donaldson will make the last leg of his journey from France to his home in Australia by air, flying across the Pacific ocean by way of the Hawaiian Islands from San Francisco.

In making his announcement tonight Capt. Donaldson, who has just arrived here, said that the machine he would use is a Sopwith two seater, equipped with an engine similar to that used by Harry Hawker in his transatlantic attempt.

An airfield will be erected near San Francisco and after a navigator has been chosen the flight will be started. With favorable weather the feat will be easy, according to Donaldson.

HARTSHORN, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 11 Broadway—Mfg.

BULLITT REITERATES STATEMENTS MADE TO SENATORS DESPITE KERR DESIGNATION AS "TISSUE OF LIES"

FIRST TREATY
VOTE GOES OVER

Lodge, Accused of Bad Faith,
Obtains Delay on Amend-
ment.

READING MARKED BY ROW

Wilson's Inconsistencies Are
Bared by the Bay State
Senator.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The actual reading of the treaty of peace with Germany was entered upon to-day in the Senate after a parliamentary tilt in which charges of bad faith were hurled by Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the Democratic leader, against Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican general in chief, who pointedly denied them.

Most of the legislative session had been devoted to speeches on the treaty. Finally Senator Smoot (Utah) at the conclusion of remarks by Senator Williams (Miss.), moved to consider legislative business. He was desirous of taking up the waterpower leasing bill. Mr. Hitchcock rose and demanded to know whether this was intended to delay the consideration of the treaty. He recalled that Mr. Lodge had assured the Senate that beginning this week he would undertake to keep the treaty before the Senate until it should be disposed of.

"Does the Senator from Massachusetts intend to keep his faith with the Senate?" asked Mr. Hitchcock, who insisted that the treaty be taken up and that the reading proceed.

Mr. Lodge replied that he had no intention whatever to interfere with the prompt and continuous consideration of the treaty. He was anxious for its prompt consideration as even Mr. Hitchcock could be. As to the manner of his handling the subject that would be his own business.

Lodge Refuses Advice.

"I shall keep my faith with the Senate, but in doing so will not require the advice of the Senator from Nebraska," he declared with some heat. The galleries burst into applause and Mr. Cummins (Ia.), in the chair, repeated the words of Mr. Lodge. This caused some discussion of the applause rule. Mr. Hitchcock thought it might be well to have cards handed to persons entering the galleries explaining the rule so that casual visitors unfamiliar with it might be saved from offending.

Senator Williams protested that the offenders were not innocent bystanders, but the same old crowd that had been in the galleries for weeks.

Senator Smoot finally withdrew his motion for return to legislative business. Before many minutes the clerk came to the first amendment proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee—the one to set a date for the return of Kiao-Chau to China. This is aimed principally at preventing the return of the Empire to Japan. It is a measure which is opposed by Mr. Lodge and a number of the Republican leaders.

Mr. Lodge asked unanimous consent to pass over this amendment and Mr. Hitchcock wanted to know when, if it were passed, a date for the return of Kiao-Chau would go far to remove that point.

"Various Japanese officials have stated that Kiao-Chau would be returned, but a time never was set."

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, SEPT. 16.—Associated Press Despatches from Honolulu quoting Japanese sources to the effect that the United States had asked the Japanese Government to set a definite time limit for the return of Kiao-Chau to China were shown President Wilson en route to California this afternoon.

The President declined to comment on the news reports, but it was understood that he has not received any information from the State Department relative to any action it may have taken concerning the Shantung situation.

MRS. VINCENT ASTOR SOME MULE RACER

Spurts to Dead Heat With
Mrs. Webb.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Vincent Astor, driving her gray pet mule, and Mrs. J. Griswold Webb, driving a black mule, one of the favorites on the large farm just north of this village, guided their animals to a dead heat in the mile race, which was the principal attraction at the Dutchess county fair at Rhinecliff to-day.

Supreme Court Justice W. P. O'Connor, driving his gray pet mule, and Mrs. J. Griswold Webb, driving a black mule, one of the favorites on the large farm just north of this village, guided their animals to a dead heat in the mile race, which was the principal attraction at the Dutchess county fair at Rhinecliff to-day.

Continued on Fourth Page.

Lloyd George Admits Talking With Bullitt, But Declares Whole Account Is Grotesque

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Press Association has issued the following apparently authorized statement from Downing Street, where Premier Lloyd George returned to-night.

William C. Bullitt's statements appear to be a garbled account of a private conversation with Mr. Lloyd George at a breakfast, after Mr. Bullitt's return from Russia, together with a mixture of conversations with other people.

In the opinion of the Premier some of the statements are so ridiculous as to carry their own refutation on the face of them, as, for example, the suggestion of an intention to send Lord Lansdowne to Russia as Ambassador.

But, apart from examples of this kind, the suggestion is that the narrator's memory was hopelessly at fault. While it is not suggested that Mr. Bullitt did not talk with the Premier, it is categorically denied that any statement was given for publication, and the whole account is authoritatively declared to be absolutely inaccurate in important particulars, and grotesque.

WANTS DATE OF KIAO-CHAU EXIT

U. S. Asks Japan for Definite
Limit for Return of Shan-
tung Territory to China.

NO ANSWER FROM TOKIO

Action Will Have Important
Bearing on Senate—Presi-
dent Is Silent.

By the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Sept. 16.—The United States has asked the Japanese Government to fix a definite date for the return of Kiao-Chau, according to cable advices received here to-day by the Nippon Jiji, a Japanese daily newspaper. The cable added that the Japanese Government had not answered the communication.

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 16.—According to the Jiji Shimpo, the United States Government has requested a memorandum from Japan, stating first, that Japan has no aggressive designs on the Province of Shantung; second, that Japan is to abandon her rights to the establishment of an exclusive Japanese settlement in Tsingtao, and, third, announcing the exact date for the return of Shantung to China and also the date for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops there.

The newspapers point out that it will be difficult to fix the dates, as these must be settled by direct negotiations between Japan and China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Officials here in the absence of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing will not comment upon the report that the United States has asked Japan to set a definite date for the return of Kiao-Chau to China.

The general impression in official circles is that the report is unfounded. Japan's answer to such a request by the Government would have an important bearing on the Senate's consideration of the peace treaty. Naturally enough, the Japanese Government is being careful to keep the matter quiet.

Administration supporters of the treaty feel that a definite announcement by Japan setting a date for the return of Kiao-Chau would go far to remove that point.

"What have you to say to an Associated Press despatch to the effect that the United States has asked Japan for the return of Kiao-Chau to China?" "I do not care to make any comment upon that without full information," Secretary Lansing replied.

"What about a report from London to-day that an 'authorized' denial of the statements made by Mr. Bullitt has appeared in the English papers?" "I have made no statement, one way or the other, in regard to Mr. Bullitt's testimony, and if such denial appeared in the London papers it was entirely without my knowledge. Naturally enough, if there was a denial I would know it."

"Have you had any word from President Wilson during the last few days?" "I have not," he replied.

The opinion prevails that Secretary Lansing will issue a statement after he has read the minutes of the Bullitt charges.

This question also was asked Mr. Lansing:

"Is it true that you tendered your resignation to President Wilson in Paris last spring, and that the President refused to accept it at the time and asked you to say nothing about it?" "There is not a single word of truth in any such statement," Secretary Lansing replied emphatically.

PRESIDENT IS SILENT ON LANSING MATTER

There Is Rumor, However,
of Discord.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

DUNSMITH, Cal., Sept. 16.—Members of the party accompanying President Wilson on his trip to the Pacific coast have received the impression that the resignation of Robert Lansing as Secretary of State may be forthcoming before many months.

The President himself has said no word about the matter, but the belief is "in the air" that a situation has been created by Mr. Lansing's testimony regarding Japan's willingness to go into the League of Nations without the Shantung award, followed by William C. Bullitt's revelations to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that has distinctly widened the breach between the President and his Secretary of State.

Ex-Envoy to Russia Insists Lloyd George Knew of His Mission.

SHOWS COPY OF NOTE

British Delegates Approved
House's Plan to Send
Him to Moscow.

ALLIES WANTED PEACE

Letter Gave Him Outline of
Possible Settlement With
Soviets.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—William C. Bullitt, former newspaper correspondent and amateur diplomatist, associated personally with Col. E. M. House at the Paris conference, reiterated to-day to THE SUN correspondent an avowal of the truth of the testimony given by him before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Friday. He did this in the face of the assertion by Philip Kerr, secretary to Premier David Lloyd George, that the evidence he had given to the Foreign Relations Committee was "a tissue of lies."

"The official text of my testimony is now available if Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Philip Kerr will take the trouble to read the stenographic report and not rely upon press statements, which may have been garbled or inaccurately briefed," said Mr. Bullitt.

"If they follow this course I believe they will agree with me that every word I uttered was strictly truthful." More than this Mr. Bullitt declined to say. The printed transcript of his testimony, with the array of notes, letters, transcriptions of the record of the Peace Conference and collateral documents, arrived at the Foreign Relations Committee to-day from the Government Printing Office.

Went to Sound Russians.

The statement of the witness with regard to his preliminary conferences with Col. House and Mr. Kerr appear in the record along with a copy of Mr. Kerr's note to him written just before his departure for Russia with instructions, informal, although from the highest of official sources, British and American, to find out what Russia was prepared to do along the lines of peaceful readjustment of international relationships and the resumption of actual physical touch with the Western world. Mr. Bullitt quoted at length from his own testimony.

The determination to send him to Russia came from Col. House, Bullitt said, but his mission received the acquiescence of the British delegation at Paris, and naturally was not done without full cognizance of President Wilson. Mr. Bullitt pointed this out in his testimony.

"I had had a number of discussions with every one concerned in it (the Russian situation), and on the day that Col. House and Mr. Lansing first asked me to undertake this mission to Russia I was dining at Mr. Lloyd George's apartment to discuss Russian affairs with his secretaries so that I had a fair idea of the point of view of every one in Paris." He called attention to this part of his testimony.